

THE HORNET.

TOUCH--AND WE STING.

Carrollton, Mississippi, Tuesday, August 29, 1912.

VOL. 1,--NO. 7.

OWN & TERRITT.

CTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

HORNET will be furnished to single subscribers at the rate of ONE DOLLAR for the year in advance.

YE DOLLAR.

Subscriptions upon themselves the trouble of sending in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of a square (ten lines or less) will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR for the first week, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent week. Advertisements in the same proportion of space, otherwise they will be charged out, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements of a personal nature, will be charged at the rate of advertising. Advertisements, or public addresses for the benefit of persons or companies, will be charged at the rate of advertising.

Advertisements, of every description, executed in ink and dispatch. (27) Having a large assortment of Fancy & Job Type, we are able to do all kinds of LITHOGRAPHY in the style. In this respect, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the people of Carroll and the vicinity.

For job work, are considered due so soon as possible, and persons will be expected to pay when called upon.

Advertisements will be paid for in advance.

Letters and communications addressed to the Editor, or business with the Office, must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

RICULTURAL.

For the Horner.

PLANTATION ECONOMY.

Editor:—

Dear Sir, briefly, to show that our planters make more actual money than they are paying by half the quantity they are to come at it, at once, I will take the case of two planters, one of whom raises ten bales to the hand: this will be seven and a half hands. The other raises five bales, and six bales to the hand: this will be five hands.

150 bales, weighing 400 lbs. each, will be 60,000 pounds.

At 7 cents, - - - 4,200 00

At 300 00

To the sum of \$4,500 00

150 bales, weighing 400 lbs. each, will be 120,000 pounds.

At 5 cents, - - - 750 00

To the sum of \$1,500 00

There is additional baling & rope for 150 bales, at \$2 each, - - - 300 00

Additional weighing, drayage, &c., in New Orleans, - - - 150 00

Insurance on \$1,500, - - - 37 50

Commissions on same, - - - 37 50

150 additional acres of land at \$2 per acre, - - - 300 00

13 additional negroes, at \$7 each, (cheap,) - - - 91 00

Clothes, blankets, clothes and food on same, \$7 each, - - - 91 00

Meat for said thirteen negroes, \$39 each, - - - 468 00

For additional mules, and for their value, 20 dols. - - - 100 00

For 5 more mules, - - - 100 00

For blacksmithing, - - - 60 00

For cost of ginning (150 bales) being one-tenth of half value of the 300 bales, to - - - 300 00

To the sum of \$2,819 00

Now, two thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars, is what it costs, in actual dollars, to make the 300 bales of cotton, more, than the 150 bales of good cotton, without taking into the account, the toil, vexation, fuss and hurry at all; without looking at how cotton must rise in price, but half as much were produced.

The difference in cost of production, in the 150 bales good cotton, as the estimate shows, is \$2,819 00

In favor of the bad cotton, per sales, is - - - 1,500 00

To the sum of \$1,319 00

Now, three hundred and nineteen dollars, in clean cash, in favor of the neat mode of raising cotton, over the rough hurrah system.

Let the county see to it, and consider we need not doubt, but the slovenly day and night system will be abandoned; and we will take to making better cotton, less of it, and get more money at the end of the year than we now do.

AN OBSERVER.

READ! READ!!

WILL NOT THE FREEMEN OF MISSISSIPPI RESUKE MEN WHO ARE SEEKING OFFICE--WHO BORROWED MONEY FROM THE BANKS--WHO VOTED FOR THEM--WHO FLOODED THE COUNTRY WITH WHAT THEY TERMED AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY--WHO PAID IT TO THE HONEST LABORER, AND LEFT HIM TO SUFFER. YES, THEY SHALL BE CONDEMNED BY AN INSULTED AND GREATLY INJURED PEOPLE.

["We take the following article from the "Statesman," a democratic paper published at the city of Jackson. We regret very much that the Statesman is not taken by every true democrat in the county. We know it contains weekly, astounding facts and expositions of the character and acts of men seeking office, that would make the public, without distinction of parties, open their eyes and wonder that such gross crimes could go so long unpunished. Who are the leaders of antibondism? Answer: They are a set of men who bawled longest and loudest in favor of the Union and other banks--they are a set of men who voted as members of the Legislature for the banks--they are a set of men who were sworn to support the Constitution of our State, and who, by their own showing violated said Constitution.

Why is it to the interest of the debtors to the Union Bank to repudiate and run for office. Answer: Because if they can get the people to believe that repudiation is a blessing and get them to vote that way, and carry the elections, it will cause Union money to depreciate and become worthless--they can buy it up and pay the bank thousands of dollars with a few hundreds. Who will eventually have to be TAXED to make up these losses of the Bank. Answer: THE PEOPLE. Why so. Because they have suffered the debtors of the Bank to vote and Legislate themselves out of debt--while hundreds flocked to Texas to escape the process of the law. For instance, we will cite the case of Hanson Alsbury--he was indebted to the Union Bank something like seventy or eighty thousand dollars. At the last election he was a rank repudiator, opposed to paying the bonds in toto. While the contest was going on, or immediately thereafter, this stickler for the constitution and laws of the State, packed up and ran the whole of his property to Texas. Just so sure as the anti-bond ticket succeeds, oppression and taxation of the people will be inevitable.

Every vote put in for an anti-bond, is a vote to release those who owe the bank. It is a vote to give away the means by which the bonds might be paid. If the anti-bond ticket succeeds, it does not lessen the liability of the State to pay, because it has already been decided by the Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, that the bonds were Constitutionally disposed of. Now in the name of God and Justice, honest democrats, how can you vote the anti-bond ticket. How can you vote to TAX the People, when you say you are opposed to TAXATION. If you sell your dearest rights you should suffer the penalty--your eyes have been opened that you may SEE

This article from the Statesman, will tell "why they repudiate." Read it.

"LOTS AND GOBS."

Parson Matthews says, we were mistaken in the amount we set him down as having borrowed from the Union Bank. He says he borrowed for himself only \$1,500, and his liability as endorser was only \$3,000--that he has paid all which he owed on his own account, and a portion of his liability as endorser. We examined the books of the bank, and find the Parson had borrowed exactly the amount stated. These are facts, which we have taken some pains to ascertain. When the Parson's first note for \$1,500 fell due, he borrowed 1,125 dollars more of the bank to take it up, which makes, in all, \$2,625. This operation is what bankers call "renewing," but we call it borrowing more money--obtaining additional accommodation. We should like to know if it is not as much a bank accommodation to borrow money of a bank to pay what a man owes to it, as to borrow to pay what the borrower owes to some other person. The distinction is too nice for us to make, and the bank does not make the distinction upon its books. Every man is charged for each note which is discounted for his benefit, and credited for what he pays.

It is very probable that many of the other bank borrowers whose indebtedness when published, may have been made out in the same way. We have not, and shall not stop to inquire whether a part of the amounts were borrowed to pay what they owed the bank itself, or for speculation. It is borrowing money from the bank, in either case. Neither do we care whether they have paid up every dollar, or whether they still owe the bank, as most of them do, and as Parson Matthews does. We give their names to show who used the bank, and show that, by borrowing the money which the bank obtained upon the sale of the State bonds, these borrowers, at least, are entangled in law and justice from now refusing to pay the bond-holders, upon the plea that the law creating the bank was unconstitutional. They have not only derived all the benefit of the bank, but dealing with it, they have recognized it as a legally existing institution, and approved the manner in which the bank obtained the money which she loaned them.

It is well known, by those familiar with the history of the Union Bank, that no man could obtain loans from it who opposed its post-note policy--which, in the end, reduced it to insolvency. These men, then, advocated and lauded the bank and its policy, or they could not have obtained loans.

But, however this may be, is it becoming in those men who used the bank and its funds--who were silent upon all constitutional objections, until they had borrowed all the money which the bank could obtain from the sale of the State bonds--is it decent or honest for these men to say now to the defrauded bond-holder, that he shall not be paid? Augustus Tomlinson would have possessed more gratitude, if he had not clearer perceptions of justice and moral rectitude.

W. M. GWIN, borrowed for his own use, - - - \$50,056 09

Liab as endorser, - - - 261,728 15

Total liability,!! - - - \$311,784 24

S. M. PUCKETT, of Brandon Bank notoriety, who "never did believe the State was bound to pay the Union Bank bonds," borrowed only - - - \$91,959 98

Liab as endorser, - - - 109,149 32

Total liability, - - - \$201,109 20

ROBERT MAXEY, repudiating candidate for the Legislature, from Rankin county, borrowed as principal, - - - \$3,225 00

Liab as endorser, - - - 1,850 00

Total liability, - - - \$5,075 00

ELISHA STEVENS,* repudiating candidate for the Legislature from Rankin county, liable as endorser, - - - \$2,100 00

W. M. SMYTH, repudiating editor of the Grand Gulf Advertiser, borrowed as principal, - - - \$11,000 00

Liab as endorser, - - - 2,000 00

Total liability, - - - \$13,000 00

FRANKLIN SMITH, repudiating District Attorney, and author of the great letter to Carol Spence, of Baltimore, borrowed the sum of - - - \$3,000 00

Liab as endorser, - - - 3,000 00

Total liability, - - - \$6,000 00

JESSE SPEIGHT, repudiating President of the Senate, borrowed - - - \$5,000 00

Liab as endorser, - - - 5,000 00

Total liability, - - - \$10,000 00

T. A. S. DONIPHAN, repudiating editor of the Free Trader, borrowed as principal the sum of - - - \$2,310 00

* We understand that Mr. Stephens has paid up, but this does not effect the fact of his having obtained an accommodation.

HENRY CLAY.

In an article under this caption, the Baltimore American Whig has the following:

He is suffering now, for the second time in his life, through his friendship for others. But no one ever heard him repine, nor does he think the less of the friend whom he had served, because his misfortunes had involved him in pecuniary loss. Twice after having left the practice of the law, has he returned to it from necessity,--to make up for losses sustained in his generous efforts to aid friends. Even now, in his 65th year, we find him with a bounding heart, and buoyant spirits, after a retirement of many years from the toils and perplexities of the legal practice, returning to it again; and why? Not because at his age he can have any passion for a science so abstruse--so perplexing--but because he finds it so essential to the welfare of his family that he should do so, in order that he may repair a loss of \$25,000, which he has recently sustained, under circumstances which we venture to assert, no other individual but Henry Clay ever did, or ever will sustain again. The individual who has recently failed, and involved Mr. Clay in this loss, was a connection; it was known that Mr. Clay had loaned him large sums, this fact, in addition to his own fair fame, gave him unbounded credit; but the embarrassments of the times were such as to shipwreck his business. At the period of his failure, besides the \$25,000 which he owed to Mr. Clay, he was indebted in about the same amount to various other creditors. Although Mr. Clay might have secured himself altogether, or come in as a general creditor, and secured himself in 50 per cent. of the amount due him, he obtained from his relative a deed of trust, not to cover his own interest, but that of those other creditors, whom, as he argued, to himself might have been induced to credit that connection because of the relation in which he stood to him. The assets of this trust estate, paid every other creditor but Henry Clay, and all he received, was a few hundred dollars for the many thousands he had generously loaned. Who else but Henry Clay would, from a sense of delicacy, have made such a sacrifice as this? No one. The man does not live, who is capable of such an act but him. No one hears him utter a word of regret. On the contrary, the necessity for going back to the law seems to have given him new energies of body and of mind, and whether in his office at Lexington, in the court of Fayette, in those of the surrounding counties, or at his own loved Ashland, no one could tell that he had suffered to the amount of the first dollar. The truth is, there is that in HENRY CLAY's heart, which makes him an object to be beloved and admired--which elevates him beyond the trials of the world, and enable him to bear in equanimity things which would depress others to the earth. Truly has it been said of him that he is the man of the age; for we have seen him in the Senate, with majorities against him, carrying measures of great public moment, and wielding a power and influence which made him a spectacle of moral grandeur, so sublime and overpowering that few could look upon his glare unmoved and fewer imitate it, because they lacked those innate qualities of the head and heart which give man power over man.

The Holly Springs Gazette gives a glowing account of the speech of Col. Clayton, Whig candidate for Governor, delivered at that place a few days ago. Brown was so badly whipt, that it was thought by some he would leave the field. The Gazette closes with the following: "Would that every voter in Marshall had been here on Saturday last. We had every thing to gain and nothing to lose from the investigation of the bond question. Mr. Clayton has made a most favorable impression among us. Several repudiators have expressed themselves convinced upon the bond question. His dignified deportment and honest countenance commend him highly to the intelligent and substantial citizens. We feel the utmost confidence that we will carry the State next November. Whatever doubts we may have had as to the result, are now dispelled. Let Clayton canvass the State upon the bond question, and we verily believe a majority of the people will repudiate repudiation."

A London paper gives the following rather novel remarks, in relation to artificial ice: ARTIFICIAL ICE.--The "Glaciarium or Frozen Lake," now opened to the public at the Baker street Bazaar, Portman square, is one of the curiosities of the age. The visitor is suddenly introduced amongst regions of seeming frost and snow, and placed in the Alpine scenery. The London Skating Club hold their meetings at the Glaciarium; and from the ease they display in their graceful evolutions, waltzing, &c., it is evident the artificial ice is little inferior to natural ice. The inventor, Mr. Henry Kirk, has lived to see what few inventors rarely accomplish, viz: his efforts carried to perfection; more especially as chemists and scientific men considered the idea as chimerical.

In appearance the artificial ice closely resembles the natural; it is a semi-transparent body of crystal, composed of chemical salts, which, when in a liquid state, is flooded on a prepared level floor, and immediately crystallizes into a beautiful sheet of ice. By this invention skaters have at once the never-ending means of enjoyment, without the dangers and difficulties attending natural ice; but as few pleasures are relished without some anticipated fear, the word "dangerous" is written conspicuously over a part which appears so, but in reality is only a little pool, ingeniously contrived to represent a part of the ice broken, to permit the Alpine cottager to dip for water with a small bucket, which is also frozen.

The lovers of skating must hail the artificial ice as a great treat indeed, for by this ingenious invention, whether it be in a warm or cold climate, windy or calm, rain or sunshine, day or night, all the pleasures of the icy sheet are secured, and it is not improbable that a "frozen lake" will become as general to the mansions of the affluent, as an orchard or a fishpond. Prince Albert, who has visited the Glaciarium, has, it is said, given orders for one. At the evening meetings the whole scene is beautifully lighted, the moon rises, stars glitter, and music enlivens the whole scene, which as it is so richly merits, is thronged by admiring visitors.

WHIG PRINCIPLES. "A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation--an adequate Revenue, with fair protection to American industry--just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto--a faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States--an honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections--an amendment of the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the presidential office to a single term."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That A. G. BROWN, repudiating candidate for Governor, voted for the bill chartering the Union Bank. See House Journal of 1838, page 197. Gen. Brown cannot oppose the payment of the Union Bank bonds upon constitutional grounds, because by his own votes as a member of the Legislature from Copiah county, he is completely cut off.

After the passage of the Union Bank Charter, Gen. Brown voted against the Supplemental Charter, but by his action in the Legislature in 1839, he fully recognized the constitutionality of the Bank, and the legality of the sale of the Bonds. We take from the House Journal of 1839, the following extracts:

"The bill to be entitled, 'An act to extend additional privileges to the Mississippi Union Bank, and for other purposes.'"

Was considered in committee of the whole house.

Mr. Josselyn in the chair.

After some time,

The committee rose, and reported the bill with an amendment thereto; which report,

On motion of Mr. Josselyn,

Was received.

Mr. Stewart, of Hinds, then moved that the bill be recommitted to a select committee of five; whereupon,

The vote was taken by yeas and nays,

And decided in the affirmative.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Mr. Speaker, Armat, BROWN, of Copiah, et. al.--41.

In the negative 23.

The chair thereupon appointed Messrs. Stewart, of Hinds, Gholson, Foote, Minter, and BROWN, of Copiah, said Committee."

From the above it will be seen that Gen. Brown voted for a reference to a committee, the act to extend additional privileges to the Union Bank--and was himself made one of it. The committee afterwards reported the bill to "extend additional privileges to the Union Bank," which then passed both Houses, and was returned with the veto of the Gov. The bill required the Governor to execute and deliver to the Union Bank, Bonds to the amount of TEN MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for its use. The bill was, as before stated, vetoed and returned by the Governor to the House for its further action. The annexed extract from the Journals, shows the fate of the bill and the position occupied by Gen. Brown:

"The bill to be entitled, 'An act to extend additional privileges to the Mississippi Union Bank,' accompanying the foregoing message, Was taken up,

And put upon its passage by ayes and noes, as provided for in the constitution,

And passed by a constitutional majority of two-thirds.

The vote is as follows:

In the affirmative, Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Armat, BROWN, of Copiah, et. al.--45.

In the negative 13."

The above extracts prove that General Brown regarded the Union Bank as constitutional, that he was willing to give its managers control over ten millions five hundred thousand dollars more of the bonds of the State, the proceeds of which would have been squandered like those already negotiated. But Gen. Brown has given additional testimony that he regards the Union Bank as constitutional, by his application for, and obtaining discounts, for himself to the amount of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, and assisting his friends through the credit of his endorsement, to obtain the sum of \$40,000. But there is one good reason why Gen. Brown should advocate the repudiation of the Union Bank Bonds. He owes the Union Bank \$10,000 at this time--repudiation will reduce the value of the notes of the Union Bank, and thus enable the General to pay his \$10,000 with a trifle.

Independent voters of Mississippi, it is now for you to say whether or not this corrupt and inconsistent politician shall rule over you. He has violated your Constitution which he was sworn to support--he has borrowed thousands of dollars from the bank, paid it out to the toiling yeomanry of the land, and immediately cried out in favor of repudiation, hoping thereby to render the money worthless, so that he could pay the bank with a mere whistle. Who suffered by the operation? Why those to whom the Union Bank money was paid. The day of reckoning is near at hand, and the spirit of a cheated, wronged and insulted laboring people, has whispered in our ears, "Defeat to Brown and all those who have imitated his bad example!!"